

terrupta, and am now quite satisfied of its distinctness. Its leaves are all blunt and apiculate, oblong; its heads are ten to twenty in each cluster, and prominently 5-angled as in *F. Jussiaei* (C. et G.), but they are deeply sunk in tomentum as in *F. germanica*; the cluster is overtopped by one or two blunt leaves which are wanting in the latter and acute in the former. There are also other differences. It is the *F. lutescens* of Jordan (Plantes Nov. de la France, iii. 201. pl. 7. fig. B.); that name was published in Sept. 1846, Mr. Smith's name in July 1846.

The pubescence of the three plants is very different and they are quite distinguishable at sight. I may add that the *F. Jussiaei* (C. et G.), which occurs plentifully from within two miles of Cambridge to the town of Linton, is probably, as remarked by Jordan, the *F. spatulata* (Presl); if so, that name must displace the one given by Cosson and Germain.

I believe that, previously to the discovery of *F. Jussiaei* near Linton by Mr. G. S. Gibson, it had been found in Sussex by Mr. Mitten, and in Dorsetshire by Mr. Woods.—C. C. B.

NOTE ON THE GENUS ALLORISMA. BY WILLIAM KING, ESQ.

Having satisfied myself that this genus, as I first described it (Annals of Natural History, November 1844), comprises two distinct genera, one of which is the *Edmondia* of De Koninck, I will here briefly point out a few of its distinctive characters, as now restricted, reserving a fuller description for my Monograph. I consider *Allorisma regularis** as the type of the genus. *Allorisma* possesses a siphonal inflexion, an edentulous hinge, and an external cartilage. It differs from *Pholadomya*—a closely-related genus—in the want of ribs proceeding from the umbones to the ventral margins, the valves being more or less wrinkled transversely. The anterior muscular impressions have a low or proximo-ventral position as in *Thracia pubescens*.

Allorisma elegans, n. sp. *Form* very inequilateral: *both ends* closed; anterior one the shortest, and oblique superiorly; posterior one squarish: *umbones* somewhat gibbous: *dorsal slopes* with a faint angle running from the umbone to the posterior end of the shell: *surface* slightly wrinkled transversely, and crowded with minute pimples: *pallial sinus* shallowish. *Amphidesma lunulata*, Keyserling, of the Petchora Permian marls, may be the same species. Humbleton and Whitley.—*Catalogue of the Organic Remains of the Permian Rocks of Northumberland and Durham.*

MELILOTUS ARVENSIS, Wallr.

On a recent visit to the neighbourhood of Thetford (July 28) in company with Mr. Borrer, Mr. G. S. Gibson, and Mr. Newbould, I had the pleasure of gathering specimens of this plant which grows there in considerable quantity. I am unable to state to which of the party the discovery belongs, but believe that it lies between Mr.

* Geol. Russ. vol. ii. pl. 19. fig. 9.—The fossil under this name, in pl. 21. fig. 11, is an *Edmondia*.